

Kentucky: Mountaineer.

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A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

EMIN ELAM, Editor and Publisher.
MRS. EMIN ELAM, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1913

Republican Ticket.

STATE SENATOR
JOHN A. MAHAFFEY.
REPRESENTATIVE
WALLIS BAILEY.
COUNTY JUDGE
W. J. PATRICK.
COUNTY CLERK
FRANK BLAIR.
COUNTY ATTORNEY
W. R. PRATER.
SHERIFF
W. S. ADAMS.
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
S. S. ELAM.
JAILER
DAVID RUDD.
ASSESSOR
JOHN HOWARD.
SURVEYOR
R. C. THOMPSON.
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JESSE HAY.

MAGISTRATES
No. 1, Salyersville—L. C. Prater;
No. 2, State Road Fork—
Fred Phipps; No. 3, Bloomington—
I. F. Lamaster; No. 4, Lakeville—
John Patton; No. 5, Ivyton—
John Patrick.

CONSTABLES
No. 1, Salyersville—John Patrick;
No. 2, State Road Fork—
Willard Taylor; No. 3, Bloomington—
No. 4, Lakeville—Ham Combs;
No. 5, Ivyton—Willie Crase.

This new educational interest means something great for old Magoffin county—and this paper has a heart in the work.

We are giving up a part of our editorial space to a most important article, "What Ails Kentucky?" Be sure to read it.

ON account of our paper being too small to come out with eight pages this week. But our next issue will be enlarged, and then we anticipate several hundred new subscribers with the next few months. Watch us grow!

Speaks Highly of Kain 12.

ASHLAND, KY., October 4, 1913.
Mr. W. J. Patrick—Dear Sir: I see in THE MOUNTAINEER (the perusal of which affords me much pleasure) that you received the nomination for County Judge. I hardly see how the citizens of Magoffin county can fail to elect you. Your address is to be a business and the success you have had indicates that you possess those traits of character that appeal to the populace. Your influence in your community is such that you, in a manner, may be said to be an example to the youth. Your life presents to them the possibility of what, through industry, honesty and courtesy, may be. Having lived a part of my life in Magoffin county, I feel qualified to state that there is no more public-spirited citizen in your community than yourself. The substantial support given by you to the public school.

In the improvement of your city I have known none to do more than you. You impress me as being a power in your town. Your promise to improve roads and build bridges will be fulfilled. There can be little real progress in the mountain until the hugging of bad roads meets its master. No one is better qualified to cause his own death than you. Your greatest need is good roads.

In view of the above facts, well known to the voters of Magoffin county, I feel certain you will win the election. Success to you.
C. E. McWARTER.

WHAT AILS KENTUCKY?

Why Are 600,000 of Kentucky's People Living in Other States?

A traveler recently, while waiting to change cars at a little town in Southwestern Kentucky, had a conversation with an intelligent business man of the place and ascertained the following facts:

"What is your population?" he asked.
"About two thousand."
"What is your principal industry?"
"We have none, unless stores count."
"Have you no factories?"
"None except a limestone quarry."
"How is your population employed?"
"Well, we have fifty-two stores, nine hotels and restaurants, two newspapers, one laundry, one photograph gallery and two banks."
"You seem to have good railroad facilities."

"Yes, we have railroads running north, south, east and west; twenty-six passenger trains in and out every day and no end of freight trains."

"What does the surrounding country produce?"
"Coal, timber, clay, stone, corn, wheat, tobacco, fruit and vegetables."

"What becomes of all these?"
"They are shipped to different parts of the country."

"Has your town increased in population?"
"Not much in the past twenty-five years."

"How are your young people employed?"
"They mostly drift away and get work in the cities."

"Has it never occurred to you to start a few factories and keep them at home?"

"Yes, it has been tried, and we at one time had a commercial club, whose aim it was to get some factories here, but they couldn't seem to do anything."

"What were the obstacles?"
"Well, some people were induced to come here and found cheap land, cheap fuel, good shipping facilities, but no labor, and some of the localities were so far from the market, and nothing came of it."

"What is the trouble with your taxes?"
"Well, you see, we have the general property tax in Kentucky, and when they were shown the assessors' lists and found they had to pay taxes on almost seventy-five different kinds of property, and all at the same rate, they drifted."

"Is this true about the taxes?"
"Well, it is pretty near the fact. The city and county and state and schools all have to be paid, and if a man starts a factory he has to pay in his machinery, his raw material and finished goods, his cash and accounts, and, of course, on his land and buildings, and a good many other things, including his watch and stockpile, and if he wants to educate his children, he must pay on the book and piano and his horse and buggy and almost everything but his shirt and the trouble is, he never knows exactly what his taxes will be. It is about any of the seventy-five things the legislature could think of and the miscellaneous things we don't think of. There is the tax assessor who gets a commission on anything he can find, and then there is the county equalization board, which equalizes his returns and adds what it likes, and then the state board at Frankfort takes a whack at it and generally raises the whole lot and it simply keeps everybody going who has anything to be taxed."

"Why don't you change the tax laws?"
"Well, they put the law relating to revenue and taxation in the state constitution, and it takes about five years to effect a change, and it is hard to get the voters to understand the question. The last legislature passed an amendment and it will be voted on at the November (1913) election, and if it is adopted the change will be made."

"I live in Pennsylvania, and every town in that state as large as yours has a factory of some kind, and many of them general. They employ the young men and women and keep them and the money they earn at home. But here comes my train, and all I can say is, you people should wake up, and if your tax laws are oppressive, change them, and your state will blossom like the rose."

"Well, good-bye, stranger. I intend to vote for the amendment myself, and may be others will do the same. It can't be any worse than the present system, and I surely would like to see some smokestacks coming up in these parts. Farewell."

Wonder how many people in the county really BORROW THE MOUNTAINEER from their neighbors every week?

APART FROM THE REAL WORLD

Dunkers Preserve the Primitiveness of Dress and Quietude of Living of the Founders.

The dress and customs of the Dunkers are as primitive as their creed. The men let their beard grow and part their flowing hair in the middle and wear slouch hats and the plainest of clothes. The garb of the women is equally plain and severe. There are no milliners among them, for each woman makes her own hat, a simple matter, since no feathers or other ornamentation is allowed, while the wearing of jewelry is strictly forbidden.

However, the Dunker women are seldom wanting in comeliness. Their faces are nearly always sweet and gentle, while an air of almost saintly simplicity is given them by the clear, starched cap, the handkerchief crossed on the breast, the white apron and the plain gray or drab stuff of their dresses. The Dunkers live in peace one with another, and never have recourse to law to redress an injury done to them. Disputes among themselves are settled by the elders, whose decision is final, and only in exceptional cases do they institute lawsuits against the people of the world. They are averse to accepting public office, and rarely, if ever, exercise the right of franchise. However, the Dunker ideal of personal conduct is a high one. They are temperate to abstemiousness, industrious and economical, and Carlyle's gospel work in their—From Wilson's Rambles in Colonial Byways.

MONARCH'S ONE GOOD WORK.

Founding of Greenwich, Still the World's Greatest Observatory, Stands to Credit of Charles II.

The first English observatory, and still the greatest, is that at Greenwich, which was founded 238 years ago by Charles II. It was erected on the summit of Flamsteed hill, so called in honor of the first astronomer-royal, John Flamsteed. The longitude of all English charts and maps is reckoned from this observatory, and the captains of ships take their time as given at one p. m. Longitude is also reckoned from the meridians of Paris, Washington, etc., but the reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich is most general. The first real observatory in the world was erected at Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter about 300 B. C. The first observatory in Europe was founded at Nuremberg in 1172 by Bernard Walther. Tycho Brahe's celebrated observatory was built in 1576. The French royal observatory at Paris was established in 1667, eight years before the erection of the English royal observatory at Greenwich, Kent. The first American observatory was established at Williams College in 1826, and that at Harvard four years later. Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Horse Sense"

Was the coming of the motor among the things that a father, after all, the history of Psychology Research listened to a remarkable report recently upon the education of horses, as conducted at Eberfeld, in Germany. Mr. Kain, who acts as coach to a select number of the species, brings his pupils to a remarkable proficiency, both in literature and mathematics. Their spelling shows a tendency to eliminate vowels, and they have not yet extracted the square root of anything beyond 144. But they are able to "write" by dictation, and they have the multiplication table and more arduous branches of arithmetic at what, in other circumstances would be their fingers' end. The details of the Psychological Research society have seen these things for themselves, and find that they are "not in a position to give any definite solution of the problem." They seem to have found at Eberfeld that the "thinking horse" is not such a strange variety, after all. And in these days, when he only lives superfluous upon the stage of traffic, the belief that he will enjoy for an intellectual career should enable his buried talents to be uncovered to the fullest advantage.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Gifted Composer of "Faust."

Goethe was one of the most (as clanking men I have ever spoken with. His manner had a charm that was irresistible, and his kindly eyes, soft and melting as a woman's, would light up with a smile, now tender, now humorous, that fixed itself ineffaceably upon the memory. He could speak English fairly well, but preferred his own language, in which he was a brilliant conversationalist; and he could use to advantage a fund of keen, ready wit.—Klein: "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London."

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This fund can be used to build or repair a church, or parsonage, or manse, or schoolhouse, or a bridge for special uses, town hall, lodge hall, or a library, public spring, roadway, park, picnic ground, street lights or any other improvement or project that will be of any public or communal interest. These prizes are wide open to all localities, and are put up for general competition throughout our territory. The fund is of sufficient size to make it worth while, and to elicit the interest and work of the best people of each contesting community. Some leading spirits will take an active part, committees of canvassers, circles of ladies, young people's clubs and enthusiastic individuals will take the lead in subscribing to THE TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. The \$1,000.00 will be paid for the largest lists furnished.

What does your community, your town, your rural section need most that the money will cover, or will begin in such a way as to insure its completion by the public? That is what you want to determine, and then everybody get busy on it and get it.

The Rules in Brief Are

Each yearly subscription to THE TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Three Times a Week, at \$1.00 each, which is mailed with no other paper or post, and ONE AROUND A YEAR, to the community at large, on a public basis, including those entitled to communal property, only if received from community or the local agents. Communities cannot be disqualified by persons who are not on the list of subscribers. The community's share of the \$1,000.00 prize will be divided into five equal parts, one part to be given to the person, or persons, who have secured the largest number of subscribers, and the other four parts to be divided among the communities that have secured the next largest number of subscribers. The prize will be given to the community that has secured the largest number of subscribers, and the other four parts to be divided among the communities that have secured the next largest number of subscribers.

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY NOMINATION BLANK

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga:

Nomination is made hereby for

(Mention any church, lodge, school, library, etc., society, young people's society, or any civic organization.)

To enter your \$1,000 Community Prize Contest opening September 1 and closing December 31, 1913, for subscriptions to THE TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, the purpose of the entry being to secure money for

State purpose hereby:

Name:

(Date) _____, 1913. State _____

This blank, properly filled out and sent in prior to September 30, 1913, will be worth 500 credits in this section of the contest.

GET BUSY NOW—Make nominations for the community section of contest and start your list at once; face-to-face canvassers are the successful men. You can take the best money if you will make a business of the work and use your spare time and some regular days of active soliciting. Send a club every week.

Address All Orders and Requests, and Make All Remittances, Payable to

TRI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia



—VOTE FOR

S. S. ELAM

FOR

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

Then you vote for your children's education and betterment. His character is unquestioned; his qualifications are unquestioned. He believes in giving all Magoffin county children an equal chance.

HE HAS NO KINSFOLK TO FAVOR.

He is not controlled by any clique, set of men or any man, but is FREE to work for the common interest of all. He stands for the best and an economical administration. He has had a wide experience in teaching public schools. He has taught several years under a State certificate. He will give direct supervision to all schools by consulting with their needs. By voting for Elam you vote for your boy, your girl, your home, the future citizenship of the county and the BEST INTEREST OF ALL MAGOFFIN COUNTY TEACHERS.

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people are requested to make it
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HERE IS THE IDEAL STORE TO PATRONIZE IN LAYING IN THE FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY FOR YOURSELF, YOUR FAMILY AND YOUR HOME—READ AND ASCERTAIN!

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This is a matter you can ill afford delay and this is your Grand Opportunity

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The store that will
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5-cent, 10-cent and 25-cent Counters!

They contain all kinds of kitchen utensils and novelties.

OUR

Magnificent Fall and Winter Stock ... is coming every day ...

WE INVITE EVERYBODY TO COME IN AND INSPECT IT.

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Salversville, - Kentucky.



Vote for

W. J. PATRICK

...for...

COUNTY JUDGE

CHANGE IN OUR TAX LAWS NEEDED

Constitutional Amendment
To Be Voted On In
November

EQUITABLE SYSTEM DEMANDED

Last General Assembly Passed an
Amendment to the State Constitu-
tion Relating to Revenue and Taxa-
tion.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special)—The last General Assembly in Kentucky passed an amendment to the State Constitution relating to revenue and taxation with a view of abolishing the antiquated general property tax and substituting a more flexible system known to be more equitable and productive of greater revenue in other states.

Two tax commission appointed under another act at the same session made a thorough investigation and reported unanimously in condemnation of the present law and strongly urged the passage of the amendment by the voters at the November election.

It is a significant fact that since the passage of the present Constitution in 1892, which provided that "taxes shall be levied on all property," a large volume of personal property has disappeared from the assessors' rolls for the simple reason that such property was taxed out of existence or at least out of sight.

The owner of a bond, for instance, who received 4% interest and was called upon to pay in some instances 2½% or more in taxes either sold his bond or failed to return it for taxation and cash, notes, bonds, stocks in foreign corporations and such like investments are apparently no longer owned by Kentuckians.

Burden of Taxes Transferred.—This has had a tendency to transfer the burden of taxation to real estate and other property in sight and is not only unequal but unjust.

The real estate owner has sought to diminish its value and in order to protect himself transfers of property for "one dollar and other valuable considerations" has demoralized the true values and leaves the assessor no guide to follow.

Our citizens have unblushingly omitted such items in their returns for assessment and have felt justified in doing so.

The owners of the state have fallen into confusion and revenue agents and arbitrary boards of so-called "Equalization" have failed to discover such property and secure their assessment.

Under the present law every man is practically his own assessor and the courts have sustained the practice, as the law permits no other course.

General Property Tax Desirable.—Other states have long since recognized the inefficiency of the "General Property Tax," and in those states we see enterprises rewarded and wealth accumulating, while the tendency in Kentucky has been to hide our light and incidentally our valuables for fear of the tax collector's discovery.

Our progress has been retarded. Our population diminished and hide from the land owners and some merchants we do not seem to have much wealth left in the state.

Money like water flows along the lines of least resistance, and if we throw up a dam, however slight, it will be diverted.

Such a trifling obstacle as taxes, if unequally distributed, may prove to be a barrier of insurmountable proportion, however insignificant it may seem from a casual view.

No one desires willingly to become a law breaker, a deceiver or an evader, and yet he must be all of these if he follows the old maxim, "When in Rome you must do as the Romans do."

Is this true? Go look at the assessors' books and see where men who are known to be wealthy get off by paying little or no taxes on personal property assessed by themselves.

To self-respecting men care to follow this example?

A shrewd business man may buy large investments in bonds and fail to return them for taxation by many well-known practices of evasion. He receives the full return on his investment.

A widow or orphan may be left bonds and the estate may have to be settled in court. The revenue agent finds it out and sues for omitted assessments of former years and the assessor puts them on the tax list. The widow and orphan are compelled to pay two or three per cent in taxes and live on the remainder.

Is such a system fair? Taxes, in a free self-governed country, should be the least matter to worry about and yet they can be made so unfair and irksome they drive people away and keep others from coming in. This is happening all the time in Kentucky.

We have a chance to remedy this evil and if disregarded now we will have to wait another five years before it presents itself again.

It is a clear duty to vote for this constitutional amendment at the November election and every citizen in

Why Take Chances?

The following combination of papers will give you just the literature you want for home reading and you don't have to run the chance of buying something you won't like. You will like these:

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NOTICE THE SPECIAL PRICE. ORDER TODAY

ne state should vote against and urge its neighbor to do the same if Kentucky is ever to be dragged out of its lassitude and kept in the front rank of progress, prosperity and peace.

FROM REPORT OF KENTUCKY TAX REVISION COMMISSION, 1910.

"So long as the state adheres to its present system of taxation fixed by constitutional provisions, it will impose upon its citizens a very serious handicap in the competition with the citizens of other states more favored in their tax laws, and must inevitably lose both desirable population and much needed capital."

Subscribe and then get your neighbor to do likewise.